

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.



Vol. XXXIX. No. 6300.

號九廿月九年三十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

日九廿月八年未癸

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11 & 12, Old Bailey.  
Lark, London, 20, E. O. GORRILL & Co., 30, Old Bailey.  
Gordon & Gorton, 10, Old Bailey.  
Hendy & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.O.  
Sampson, Low, & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIES & PIERCE, 20, Rue Lafayette, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORTON, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HERRICK & Co., Manila.  
CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. DE MELO & Co., S. Paulo, Quilich & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholas & Co., Foochow, H. B. GOSWELL, Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
INSTALLED CAPITAL, \$26,705,62.  
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.  
INSTALLED CAPITAL, \$93,336,43.  
COIN ON NEW SHARES, \$3,103,336.43.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. B. BRYCES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
A. P. MORRIS, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
A. GIBSON, Esq.  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI.—EVEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved bills, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1883.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our business at this port and all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this port for our line of Steamers.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN in our Firm ceased on the 31st August, 1883.  
GROSSMANN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1883.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port and in-Furrow under the Style of J. C. ELIAS & Co. Mr. FRANCIS OASS is authorized to Sign the Firm.  
JAMES C. ELIAS.  
Amoy, 1st May, 1883.

## Intimations.

### NEWS FOR HOME.

#### The Overland China Mail.

(The Official Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-printed matter.

THIS Mail Steamship is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.  
It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.  
Subscription: 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$2.50).  
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than noon of the day the English Mail Steamship leaves.  
Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

### Mr. Andrew Wind.

133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.  
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the CHINA MAIL, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st October, the House of Departure of the NIGHT-BOATS will be 5.30 p.m. from Hongkong, and 5 p.m. from Canton.

By Order,  
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 28, 1883.

## THE

### VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, 50,000 DOLLARS.  
IN 1,000 SHARES OF 50 DOLLARS EACH.  
Payments—25 per Share upon Allotment or within ten days thereafter; Balance of 25 per Share on or before the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1884.

Directors:  
(To be named by Shareholders as soon as the Shares are taken up.)

### THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MEMBERS: SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the Manufacture of Ice in the Colony of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System patented by the International Ice and Refrigerating Machine Company of New York.  
This Patent System has been introduced into Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory results. The consensus of opinion from various parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounces it the most perfect and economical method of manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements it is anticipated that the business of the Company will be in complete working order by next March, 1884.

An arrangement has been made with the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION that they shall hold the amount paid on the shares when allotted until the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed, the amount will then be placed to the credit of the Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Association and forms of Application for Shares may be obtained by intending Subscribers from this date till the 20th September, 1883, from the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or the Secretary pro tem of the Company, Mr. J. M. GORDON, 30, Wellington Street, who has consented to act till a Board of Directors for the Company is appointed by the Shareholders.  
J. M. GORDON, 30, Wellington Street.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1883.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

#### QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for passing the Company's Steamers through the SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt. The Company's Mails are now being landed at Venice, but the Quarantine which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports prevents the landing of Passengers, and those travelling by the Company's Steamers are advised to remain on board the Vessel which calls at MARSEILLES en route—stopping a few hours only to discharge Cargo—and proceed in her direct to London, thus avoiding all QUARANTINE delays and inconveniences.  
The Passengers of the Steamers will be accelerated, and they will not call at Malta or Gibraltar.

### E. L. WOODIN,

Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, September 8, 1883.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE THIRD CALL of £10 Sterling per SHARE on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 30th SEPTEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong. RESPECTABLE SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES are requested to Pay, at the respective OFFICES, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above mentioned places.  
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in exchange for the 1st Call Receipts, with view to be surrendered to the Bank. Holders of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.  
The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/7d. or \$54.70 per Share.  
Interest at the Rate of 7 1/2 per Annum will be Charged on Calls unpaid on the 30th SEPTEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, September 12, 1883.

### WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRINCE STREET.  
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BOATS, COCK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

IT frequently occurs that from damp or otherwise GOOD TEA is spoiled from the fact of being musty, mouldy, unpalatable to Foreigners' taste and unfit for use.  
This refuse Tea the Lady Superiors of the Italian Convict now comes forward and begs the LADIES and GENTLEMEN to let her have for her numerous Chinese pupils, for whom the sole beverage of luxury is Tea.  
Hongkong, September 10, 1883.

## For Sale.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TO HAND PER "GLENOGLE."

PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET SOAPS.  
PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWER IN DREDGERS.  
WINTER HOSIERY.

TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS.  
THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS, guaranteed to wear.  
THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH LAMPS.  
THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.  
THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, latest designs.  
ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE-IRONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1883.

### SAYLE & Co.'s SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS our first delivery of

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS" IN

DRESS MATERIALS,  
JACKETS,  
MANTLES,  
MILLINERY,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
HATS,  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
LACES,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Direct from the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Markets.  
AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Hongkong, September 13, 1883.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened for WEDNESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3.30 p.m. SPECIAL BUSINESS.

By Order of the General Committee,  
A. O'D. GOURDIN, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1883.

### HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st OCTOBER, the PRICE of ICE will be REDUCED to 1 1/2 Cents per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, September 16, 1883.

A Good BOOKKEEPER, who has a few empty hours in the early morning, would be glad to take Charge of a Set of Accounts. Terms very moderate. Address "M. W. R." c/o China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, August 24, 1883.

### HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersecretary with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty-first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1883.

### CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in Order that the PROPORTION of PROFIT for that year to be paid as BONUS to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Board,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1883.

### HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., &c., &c.

NESS IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Business, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an Experienced European.  
Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.  
ENGINE ROOMS, WEST POINT, Hongkong.  
24th September, 1883.

## For Sale.

### THE SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT CANTON.

THE Whole of the Copies of the Overland China Mail, containing a List of names which appeared in the China Mail of the Acts of the Chinese mob at Canton, having been sold out, these Accounts have been Reprinted in PAMPHLET FORM, and may now be obtained at the China Mail Office. Price, 30 Cents.  
The Pamphlet includes the Letters that have appeared in the China Mail on the subject of the disturbance, the Editorial Comments, and the Extracts from the Native Papers.

### PUBLICATIONS BY JOHN CHALMERS, M.A., LL.D.,

to be bought of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH.

Structure of Chinese Characters, \$4.00.  
Cantonese Dictionary, 3.00.  
Do. stitched, 5.00.  
Do. stitched, 3.00.  
Tau-tuh-king, 2.00.  
The Question of Terms, 1.00.  
Origin of the Chinese, 1.50.  
The Rhymes of the Shi, 1.00.  
London Mission, Hongkong, May 16, 1883.

### SAM HING, Junr.

STULTZ, TAILOR, DRAPEE AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST MATERIALS and a PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.  
At Moderate Prices.

Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds, PITH HATS.

MATING, BAMBOO BLINDS, And has always on Hand.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF VARIOUS KINDS OF SILK GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER of SILK COATS and Other GARMENTS for exportation.

No. 62, Queen's Road Central, (Fourth door west from POTTINGERS STREET), HONGKONG.

September 14, 1883.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, \$18 per doz. Case. Pints, \$18 per doz. Case. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.

CHOY CHEW, 230, Praya Road, Hongkong, June 18, 1883.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET in cases of 1 doz. Quarts at...\$3.50.  
WOLFE SCHLUDAM, SCHNAPPS in cases of 12 BOTTLES at...\$6.00.  
Also, some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone, bottles, and some POMERANZEN BITTERS.  
Double Barreled Breach Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOT, &c., &c., &c.  
J. F. SCHEFFER, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street, Hongkong, August 16, 1883.

### NOW ON SALE.

#### A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, BY

DR. E. J. EITEL.  
CHOW ON OCTAVO, Pp. 1018.  
Hongkong, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K, \$2.50.  
Part II. K-M, \$2.50.  
Part III. M-T, \$2.50.  
Part IV. T-Y, \$2.50.

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.  
A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

### WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

### NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.  
COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW, BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

### TO LET.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWHINGTON, suitable for the Storage of Coal.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 8, 1883.

### TO LET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.) "BIRNEY VILLA" Potters' Furnace, Furnished.

Apply to DAVID RASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, August 30, 1883.

### TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

### GODOWNS-TO LET.

PRINCE EAST and WANGCHAI ROAD. For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

### Notices to Consignees.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAKACHIMO MARU" FROM KOBÉ AND NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Mitsui Bussai Mail S. S. Co. Hongkong, September 24, 1883.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersecretary for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Ex Amoy.  
M. & Co. No. 1-1-1 Case Perfumery, Order, from Paris.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, September 28, 1883.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Steamship "Thaouan," Capt. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on or about the 20th Proximo.

This Vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, September 26, 1883.

### STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "Knelgar," will leave for the above place on MONDAY, 1st October, at 4 p.m.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, September 23, 1883.

### NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION.

A VAPEUR.

The Steamship "Europe," VALLADIER, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, for MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving Marseilles after arrival of the Steamer from China.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly from Marseilles to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, RUE DE ROUGHMONT, giving special facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewards.

The line is noted for its cuisine, and beer and table wines are included in the passage money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by the Steamers of this Line available for 12 months, provided to be reckoned from the date of arrival at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the Ticket is issued, to the date of re-embarkation there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special Rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, September 24, 1883.

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship "Kwangtung," Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, September 28, 1883.

### DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

The Co.'s Steamship "Thaouan," Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th Proximo, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, September 27, 1883.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship "Antenor," Captain Basso, will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, September 25, 1883.

### NOTICE.

#### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship "Antenor," Captain Basso, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th Proximo, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, September 25, 1883.

### NOTICE.

## &lt;



**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.**

**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.**  
**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**—  
St. John's Cathedral.—Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.  
*Military Service.*—Rev. H. W. Lee, B.A., Military Chaplain. Parade Service at 8.45. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of the Parade Service.

**UNION CHURCH.**—Soldiers' Service, 6 A.M. Congregational Service, 11 A.M. Rev. J. Colville. Service in Chinese, P.M.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A.; LL.D. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &c. Rev. H. W. Luo, B.A., Chaplain. Service at 6 P.M. Holy Communion after Service on the third Sunday in each month. The Seats are free.

**LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Rd. West.**—Hongkong Christian Association Services for Seamen, on Sundays, at 7 P.M. Preaching by Rev. J. W. Luo, at 7 P.M.

**ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.**—Rev. J. B. Ost, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen: (Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer, Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, 11 A.M.; Bible Class, at 3 P.M.; Preaching at 6.30 P.M.; Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

**GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL.**—Services in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartman every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in Chapel of the Berlin Foundling Home, West Point.

**ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.**  
8 a.m. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 p.m. Evening Service, Benediction.  
**PEAK CHURCH.**—Church of England. Service every Sunday Evening, except 4th month, at 5. Holy Communion on Sunday at 8 a.m. Presbyterian Service 4th Sunday Evening at 5.

---

**MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.**  
Shipping.

4 p.m.—Kashgar leaves for Bombay.

---

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Established A.D. 1841.  
香港大藥房  
A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

**IMPORTERS**  
**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, AND NURSERY R-**  
**SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH**  
**AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT**  
**MEDICINES.**

MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Wine,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.  
*The Manufacture is under direct  
continuous European Supervision.*  
Hankow, June 1, 1876.

**The China Mail.**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

5th THE result of the trial of Lo Joo Canton must, we think, be regarded satisfactory. It was clearly shown he had used a firearm of some description in the crowd without a

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

The result of the trial of Logan Canton must, we think, be regarded as satisfactory. It was clearly shown he had used a firearm of some description on the crowd, without a amount of provocation, or in defence of his life, and in view of the serious results of the affair, neither an acquittal nor perhaps a lighter punishment have met the demands of justice, considering the doubt that must seriously exist as to whether or not it

soner fired the shot that caused the death of the boy, and the whole circumstances under which he was on the occasion, a verdict of wilful murder would have appeared vindictive and a straining of justice against the prisoner.

soner fired the shot that caused the death of the boy, and the whole circumstances under which he was on the occasion, a verdict of wilful murder would have appeared vindictive, a straining of justice against the soner.

At the same time the verdict p<sup>re</sup>sents a curious aspect when viewed strictly legal ground. In return for a verdict of manslaughter against the soner, the jury must have found and presume, that he fired the fatal shot. Obviously, unless they had come

conclusion that prisoner had shot  
boy, they could not find him  
of manslaughter. Essential element  
of a verdict of manslaughter and  
a particular person is killed  
that the prisoner did the deed  
only question, therefore, that re-

conclusion that prisoner had committed the crime, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential element of a verdict of manslaughter is that a particular person is killed and that the prisoner did the deed. It is only question, therefore, that arises so far as this case is concerned, is whether or not the slaying of the prisoner on this occasion can be justified or excused so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of death or of bodily harm, is not a crime if it is inflicted by any person in order to defend himself or any other person.

conclusion that prisoner had killed him, and his boy, they could not find him. The Essential, of a manslaughter, is that a person is killed by a particular person. A person is killed only if the prisoner did the deed. If the prisoner only questioned, therefore, that the deed was so far as this case is concerned, it is not his or not the slaying of this man, this occasion can be justified or excused, so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of death or of bodily harm, is not a crime if it is inflicted by any person in the defense of himself, or any other person, from unlawful violence provided the person inflicting it observes the following rules as to avoiding its use and inflicts no greater injury than he is in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it.

conclusion that prisoner had killed another boy, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential to a verdict of manslaughter is the killing of a particular person by a particular person, and therefore, the deed of the prisoner did not raise any question, therefore, that so far as this case is concerned, it should stand, not the slaying of the prisoner, but the slaying of the prisoner on this occasion can be justified, or so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of, or bodily harm, is not a crime if it is inflicted by any person in defence of himself, or any other from unlawful violence, provided the person inflicting it observes the following rules as to avoiding it and inflicts no greater injury than he is in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it:—

(a) If a person is assaulted in a manner as to put him in immediate danger of instant death or bodily harm, he may defend himself, or another, and may kill the assailant, or may do so in the execution of a duty. (b) If a person is unlawfully assaulted, (i) in his own defence, or (ii) in the execution of a duty.

conclusion that prisoner had killed the boy, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential element of a verdict of manslaughter is that a particular person is killed, and that the prisoner did the deed. The only question, therefore, that arises so far as this case is concerned, is whether or not the slaying of the boy on this occasion can be justified, or excused, so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of death or of bodily harm, is not a crime, if it is inflicted by any person in self-defence, or in defence of another, or from unlawful violence, provided the person inflicting it observes the following rules as to avoiding its injury and inflicts no greater injury than that than he in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it.

(a) If a person is assaulted in any manner as to put him in immediate obvious danger of death or of grievous bodily harm, he may defend himself, and may kill or wound the person whom he is assaulted. (b) If a person is unlawfully assaulted, (i.) in his own person, (ii.) in the execution of a duty imposed upon him by law, (iii.) by or on behalf of another, (iv.) by or on behalf of a third person, he may defend himself, and may use a degree of force for the purpose proportioned to the violence of the assault, and sufficient to enable him only to repel the attack made upon him.

conclusion that prisoner had killed the boy, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential element of a verdict of manslaughter is that a particular person is killed, and that the prisoner did the deed. It is only questioned, therefore, that so far as this case is concerned, whether or not the slaying of the boy on this occasion can be justified or excused so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of or of bodily harm, is not a crime if inflicted by any person in self-defense, or by any other person from unlawful violence, provided the person inflicting it observes the following rules as to avoiding its infliction and inflicts no greater injury than he is in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it.

(a) If a person is assaulted in a manner as to put him in immediate obvious danger of instant death or bodily harm, he may defend himself by any means, and may kill or wound the person whom he is assaulted. (b) If a person is unlawfully assaulted, he may use such force as is necessary (i.) in his own defense, (ii.) in the execution of a duty upon him, (iii.) by way of resistance to the exercise of force which he has no right to employ against the person, or another,—he may defend himself by any means, and may use a degree of force proportioned to the violence of the assault, and such as is necessary to enable him to repel the attack made upon him, but to effect his original purpose by using force in the execution of a duty imposed upon him, by the law, in order to effect a purpose which may by law effect in that manner, he may be lawfully assaulted, if he strikes or hurts a person, or a person whom he employs such force as is necessary to him to subvert the Government.

conclusion that prisoner "had" murdered the boy, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential element of a verdict of manslaughter is that a particular person is killed and that the prisoner did the deed. The only question, therefore, that arises so far as this case is concerned is whether or not the slaying of this boy on this occasion can be justified or excused so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of or of bodily harm, is not a crime if it is inflicted by any person in self-defense himself, or in defense of another from unlawful violence, provided the person inflicting it observes following rules: as to avoiding its use and inflicts no greater injury than he is in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it.—

"(a) If a person is assaulted in such a manner as to put him in immediate obvious danger of instant death or bodily harm, he may defend himself by any means, and may kill or wound the person whom he is assaulted.— (b) If a person is unlawfully assaulted, (1) in his own person, (2) in the execution of his duty, or (3) in the exercise of his right, he is not to be deemed to have lost his right to employ against the person who has assaulted him, any force, and may use a degree of force proportioned to the violence of the assault, and sufficient to enable him to repel the attack made upon him, but to effect his original purpose of person using force in the execution of duty imposed upon him by law, in order to effect a purpose, or may by law effect in that manner, not being satisfied that it is not necessary to hurt the person whom he employs such force merely as he is unable otherwise to repel, or to fulfill such purpose (except in some cases). (c) If a person is unlawfully assaulted by another without any just cause, and otherwise than as provided for in clause (a) and (b), he is not to be deemed to have lost his right from the intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm on the person

conclusion that prisoner had killed the boy, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential element of a verdict of manslaughter is that a particular person is killed and that the prisoner did the deed. The only question, therefore, that arises so far as this case is concerned, is whether or not the slaying of the boy on this occasion can be justified or excused so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of or of bodily harm, is not a crime if it is inflicted by any person in self-defence himself, or any other person from unlawful violence, provided the person inflicting it observes the following rules as to avoiding it and inflicts no greater injury than he is in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it:—

(a) If a person is assaulted in a manner as to put him in immediate obvious danger of instant death or of bodily harm, he may defend himself by any means, and may kill or wound the person who has assaulted him. (b) If a person is unlawfully assaulted, (i.) in his own (ii.) in the execution of a duty imposed upon him by law, (iii.) by way of reply to the exercise of force which he is entitled to exercise against the person who has a right to employ against him, or another such person, in self-defence, he may apply to any degree of force for the purpose proportioned to the violence assaulted, and sufficient to enable him only to repel the attack made upon him, but to effect his original purpose, person using force in the execution of duty imposed upon him, or in order to effect his purpose, or purpose by law effect in that manner, not being assaulted, is not to strike or hurt the person whom he employs such force merely to repel the attack, or to effect his purpose, or to fulfil such purpose (except in the cases). (c) If a person is unlawfully assaulted by another person, and otherwise than in self-defence or in clauses (a) and (b), he is bound to accept, it is his duty to accept, until he (the person assaulted) is treated as far as he can with violence by himself. But any person unlawfully

conclusion that prisoner had killed the boy, they could not find him guilty of manslaughter. Essential element of a verdict of manslaughter is that a particular person is killed, and that the prisoner did the deed. It is only question, therefore, that so far as this case is concerned, whether or not the slaying of the boy this occasion can be justified or excused so as to reduce the crime to manslaughter. The intentional infliction of or of bodily harm, is not a crime if it is inflicted by any person in self defence, or any other defence from unlawful violence, provided the person inflicting it observes the following rules as to avoiding it and inflicts no greater injury than he is in good faith, and reasonable grounds, believes to be necessary when he inflicts it.

(a) If a person is assaulted in manner as to put him in immediate obvious danger of instant death or bodily harm, he may defend himself by spot, and may kill or wound the person whom he is assaulted. (b) If a person unlawfully assaulted, (i.) in his own (ii.) in the execution of a duty upon him by law, (iii.) by way of or in the exercise of force which he has a right to employ against the person, he may defend himself by spot, and may use a degree of force for the purpose proportioned to the violence actually used, and sufficient to enable him only to repel the attack made upon him, but to effect his original purpose, person using force in the execution of duty imposed upon him by law, in order to effect a purpose, may be law effect in this manner, not being assisted. (c) It is not to state or hurt the person whom he employs these force merely, he is unable otherwise to prevent or fulfill such purpose (except in some cases). (d) If a person is unlawfully assaulted by another without any fault of his own, and otherwise than in the manner provided in clauses (a) and (b), he is guilty of manslaughter if he is convicted of the intentional infliction of grievous bodily harm on the person injured, until he (the person assaulted) is treated as far as he can with safety for himself. But any person unlawfully

This is the law as laid down in Stephen's *Digest*. When one person kills another the presumption is that the act is murder and the burden of showing that it is not lies upon the accused. Manslaughter is unlawfully killing another *without malice aforethought*. The law imputes malice aforethought in cases where there is an intention to cause the death of, or grievous bodily harm to, any person, whether or not the person actually killed or not; secondly, in cases where there is, knowledge that the act which causes death will probably cause the death of, or grievous bodily harm to, some person, whether such person is the person actually killed or not. The slaying of a person, however, is not murder but manslaughter, if the act by which death is caused is done in the heat of passion caused by provocation. Sir James Stephen lays it down that "provocation does not exonerate the guilt of homicide unless the person provoked is, at the time when he does the act, deprived of the power of self control by the provoca-

The Jury found that the prisoner had shot the boy, otherwise they could not have returned a verdict of manslaughter. Upon the legal definition of manslaughter above of the cases which would reduce this homicide from the most serious crime of murder to that of manslaughter, it is difficult to divine how the jury arrived at the verdict they did. As we have already stated, we consider that justice has been fairly vindicated by the sentence pronounced, and we can only regard the case and its result as another instance in which law and justice are not exactly in accord. The theory for the defence was that prisoner did not fire the fatal shot; Mr. Wise suggested in point of fact that Neilson used a carbine; and that it was only from a weapon of this description that the bullet which killed the boy and wounded the Chinaman could have come. This defence was worthy of serious attention, especially considering the unreliability of the Chinese evidence, and the statements made by Johnson and the European witness. The prisoner, Mr.

Wise contention, only a few minutes ago. It was from a building near the river, above the heads of the crowd, that I doubted if it was the person of this description would send a bullet through the body of a boy, and then through the buttocks of a man, at a distance of 133 feet. Neilson is "missing," but he has the satisfaction of knowing that now the Chinese witnesses have given the evidence in the way they have. It would be an impossibility to bring any very serious charge, arising out of this affair, home to himself. Mr. Wilson seemed to be of opinion that the Chinese witnesses had been "coached," and knowing how things are occasionally done among the Chinese, we are not inclined to take exception to that impression. The whole case will, we trust, act as a caution to foreigners mixing much with the Chinese in Canton and at the other Treaty ports. If reports we hear are true, the Chinese are not always to be treated by Europeans of this class as they should be.

**REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.**  
[SUIPPLED TO THE "CHINA MAIL." ]  
(Per E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co.'s Te.)

LONDON, 28th September, 1883.

It is reported that the Chinese Government have declined the proposals France.

---

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

The **North American Mail**, per the **M. S. S. Co.'s str. City of Peking** is expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd prox. She brings San Francisco dates to the 4th instant.

The **S. S. Glenely** left Singapore on the 2d inst.; due here on or about the 6th proximo.

The **O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Achilles** left Singapore on the 28th inst.; due here on or about the 6th proximo.

---

**ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL.**  
ROYAL SUNDAY AFTER PRINCE.  
MATTING.  
10.00 AM. Service of Holy Communion.  
11.00 AM. Service of Holy Communion.

late, 128; Anthony, \* Ye-shah-lah  
the land," Kyrie, No. 3; Sange-  
Hymn, 122.  
Evening, 128. 163-165; Canticle  
115; Deus Misereatur, 68;  
243; Hymn, 20.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) have  
inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer  
Adelle, from London, left Singapore  
today afternoon for this port and Shanghai.

The following news has been kindly  
to us by the Harbour Master:

Sept. 25th, 1894.

A typhoon is raging to the N. of Luzon,  
its direction cannot be ascertained for  
present.

The *Yuan-mei* has an article to  
giving the substance of a communication  
from a friend in Shanghai to the effect  
all along the Yang-tze the country is  
for rebellion. This paper says that the  
energetic preparations for war which

going on both North and South, although they may be ostensibly to provide against a possible invasion by France, yet are intended to ward off a general rebellion. [This is rather a serious statement, if true.—*Ex. C. M.*]







